GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1307
ANSWERED ON:10.12.2003
NATIONAL VECTOR BORNE DISEASES CONTROL PROGRAMME
ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY;RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA;SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has recently announced a National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme for the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme including the funds earmarked for it; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government for its implementation, State-wise?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE(SHRI A. RAJA)

(a) to (c) A National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP) by convergence of three onging centrally sponsored schemes namely National Anti Malaria Programme (NAMP),National Filaria Control Programme (NFCP) and Kala-azar Control Programme (KACP) and inclusion of prevention and control of Dengue and Japanese Encephalitis (JE) has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 15th October, 2003.A total outlay of Rs. 1370 crores has been made for Tenth Five Year Plan for NVBDCP, out of which an amount of Rs. 206.82 crores has been spent during first year and provision of Rs. 245 crores kept for 2nd year leaving the balance amount of Rs. 918.18 crores for the remaining period of the current Five Year Plan.

The broad strategy for control of vector borne diseases includes surveillance, early diagnosis and prompt treatment and sustainable vector control including indoor residual spray with insecticide treated bed nets, use of larvivorous fish etc., besides training and Information Education and Communication (IEC) to enlist community involvement.

For malaria control, the Government of India provides medicines, insecticides and larvicides as per approved policy.The programme is implemented and monitored by the state health authorities and the operational costs are borne by the State Governments.North Eastern States are being provided 100 percent support for programme implementation including operational cost since December 1994. Sikkim has been included as part of NE region for such support from current year.1045 PHCs predominantly inhabited by tribals in 100 districts in 8 states namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan are also being provided additional support since September 1997 including operational expenses under Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP) with World Bank assistance.

For Filaria Control larvicides, adulticides and antifilaria medicine are being provided by the Centre. For Kala-azar Elimination efforts, 100% Central assistance, except for regular staff of concerned State Governments is being provided under NVBDCP.

For prevention and control of Dengue and Japanese Encephalitis need based technical assistance and support for investigation of outbreaks, capacity building through training and insecticides for fogging for outbreak containment is being provided to the States.